





EPITOME  
OF  
ALL THE ACTS  
OF THE  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF VIRGINIA,  
OF A  
PUBLIC NATURE,  
PASSED AT THEIR DECEMBER SESSION, 1805.

ACT I.

Concerning master commissioners in chancery.

Commissioners in chancery in the county and corporation courts, may issue their tickets for sums allowed by such courts for services performed under their order, and put them in the hands of the sheriff or sergeant of their county or corporation, at the time now appointed for clerks of courts; and the sheriff or sergeant shall collect and account for them, as well those now due, as hereafter to become due, in all respects, as far as the clerk's fees of such courts.

Every commissioner in chancery shall be empowered to administer an oath or affirmation to witnesses in cases referred to them; and whatever would constitute perjury in a witness giving his evidence before a court, shall be perjury under this act.

No justice of the peace of any county, or mayor, recorder or alderman of a corporation, who is or shall be a commissioner in chancery shall give an opinion on the reference of any cause, nor on the trial of any suit in which he has or shall have acted as commissioner.

Commissioners in chancery, in the superior and inferior courts, may issue subpoenas for witnesses to attend before them, to be executed and returned in like manner as if issued by clerks of such courts; and any witness failing to attend after service of such subpoena, shall be reported to court, whereupon the same proceedings shall be had as if the witness had been summoned to attend the trial of a cause therein. And such witness shall also be liable to the action of the party injured, in the same manner as for a default in court.

Regulating the manner in which certain duties shall be performed by the county and corporation courts.

In future it shall not be lawful for the justices of any court to make any order for the erection of public buildings, or bridges, nor recommend any persons to the executive to be commissioned as justices, unless a majority of the acting justices be present; or unless the court shall have signified their intention of making such order or recommendation at least one month previous thereto; and shall have caused the same to be entered on record, with directions to the sheriff to summon the parties to attend at the next term for the purpose aforesaid. And it shall be the duty of the clerk certifying such recommendation, to certify therewith a copy of the previous order of court if any shall have been made; and if no such order shall have been made, he shall certify the name of the justices present where such recommendation shall have been made, as also of all the justices of such county. Whenever a vacancy shall hereafter happen in the office of clerk of a county or corporation court, it shall not be lawful for the court to supply such vacancy, unless a majority of all the members of the court be present, or unless the members of the court shall have been summoned, by order of the court, to attend at the next court for the purpose aforesaid. And the court is authorized to appoint a clerk pro tempore, where it shall be necessary for the special purpose of making such order and issuing such summons.

3. Concerning jurors in certain cases.

Where a person is summoned as a juror to attend any inquest, and fails to attend, the sheriff shall return his name to the next court from which the process issued, who may fine him not exceeding eight dollars, unless at or before the court after the return is made he shews cause to the contrary.

4. To amend the several laws concerning slaves.

A slave hereafter brought into this commonwealth and remaining therein a year, or so long at different times as shall amount to a year, or sold or hired within the same, shall be forfeited, and the right vested in the overseers of the poor, who shall apprehend, or attempt to apprehend him, in trust for the benefit of the poor. Upon complaint of any overseer of the poor, where such slave may be, to a magistrate, he shall issue his warrant to any officer of his county and corporation, commanding him to bring the slave before him or some other justice, and also to summon the owner or holder, if found, to appear and answer the same. The magistrate upon hearing the evidence, may either dismiss the prosecution or require the owner, or

holder, if he appears, to enter into a recognizance, with security, payable to the governor and his successors, in a penalty equal to double the value of each slave, conditioned for his appearance at the next court; be it monthly or quarterly, to abide by the order of the court; if which recognizance, together with the warrant shall be immediately returned by him to the clerk of the court. If the owner or holder shall not be in the county or corporation, or fails to appear, having been summoned, or is unable or refuses to give security, the magistrate shall deliver the slave to the sheriff or sergeant, to be forthcoming at the next court. Upon the appearance of the party at court, in discharge of his recognizance, or his failing to appear, the court to which he was bound to appear shall cause a jury to be impanelled to try the facts without pleadings, unless cause be shewn for a continuance; if the jury find that the slave was brought into this state, and remained there contrary to this law, the court shall direct such slave to be delivered to the overseers of the poor to be sold for cash, and applied as herein directed. If the owner or holder be not in the county or corporation, or be not summoned, the court shall order him to be summoned to some court day to be specified in the order, to defend his right, which order shall be published at the front door of the court house, for two successive court days, and inserted in some newspaper printed in the state, four times successively. The court to which the owner or holder is directed to appear, shall proceed in all respects as if he had regularly appeared.

The net proceeds of such sale, deducting ten per cent. as an allowance to the overseers of the poor who commenced the prosecution, and the legal costs, shall go towards lessening the poor rate. Any person bringing a slave into this state contrary to this act, forfeits 400 dollars; and every person selling, buying, or hiring such slave, knowing the same to have been brought in contrary to this act, forfeits 400 dollars, for every slave so bought, sold, or hired; which forfeitures shall accrue to the commonwealth, to be recovered by action of debt or information, in which the defendant shall be held to special bail; judgment shall be given without regard to any exception for want of form, an attorney's fee of 20 dollars taxed in the bill of costs. Any slave who hath been, or may be brought into this state, contrary to law, or shall be passing through the same, by land or water, and shall commit a capital crime and be tried and executed therefor, shall not be valued by the court condemning such slave, nor paid for out of the public treasury. Nor shall any slave he paid for, who shall be executed for any crime, in the perpetration of which the owner shall be either a principal or accessory, and be thereof convicted. If any slave hereafter emancipated shall remain within this commonwealth more than 12 months, after his or her right of freedom shall accrue, such slave shall forfeit all such right, and may be apprehended and sold by the overseers of the poor of any county or corporation where found, for the benefit of the poor of such county or corporation. Every overseer of the poor, in addition to the present oaths, shall take the following: "I, A. B. do swear that I will faithfully enforce the laws to prevent the importation of slaves." If in any action or prosecution by overseers of the poor, in virtue of this act, they shall be cast, they shall not be liable to costs, but the same shall be defrayed out of the levy laid by them. Nothing in this act contained shall abridge the power of the executive to remove slaves brought into this state, conferred by the 4th section of the act passed the 21st of January, 1801, to amend an act, to reduce into one the several acts concerning slaves, &c. nor to repeal an act, authorising the removal of slaves from the county of Alexandria in the district of Columbia." This act to be given in charge to every grand jury.

(To commence the first day of May next.)

5. To amend the act concerning the suits on bills of exchange, &c.

The object of this law is to amend the third section of the act (Revised Code page 113) so as to authorise an action against the drawers and indorsers jointly, or against either of them separately, instead of the drawers or indorsers jointly, or either of them separately; the word or having been inserted in republishing this act in 1792, by inadvertence, as it is supposed, the original act from which it was copied having the word and.

6. To amend the act directing the method of proceeding in courts of equity against absent debtors and other absent defendants, and for settling the proceedings on attachments against absent defendants.

Whenever any creditor whose claim amounts to ten dollars or 400 lbs. of tobacco, shall have good grounds to suspect that his debtor will remove with his effects out of this commonwealth before his debt will be payable, or when such debtor shall have removed, leaving effects, such creditor may go before any magistrate of the county or corporation where his debtor resides, or in case of removal from where he last resided, or where his effects may be found, and make oath to the true amount of his debt, and the time it will be payable, and that he has just cause to suspect and verily believes that such debtor will remove himself with his effects out of this commonwealth before the debt will be payable, or hath actually so removed, and also, that he had no knowledge when the debt was contracted of the intention of the debtor so to remove; whereupon such magistrate, taking bond and security of the creditor as in other cases of attachments, shall issue one against the effects of the debtor, returnable to the next court, which attachment may be served on the goods of the debtor, or on any garnishee. If the debtor shall not on or before the return of the attachment, tender bond and good security for the payment of the debt when it becomes due, the court on due proof of the justice thereof, and the debtor's intention to remove, or of his being actually removed out of the commonwealth, shall grant judgment as in other cases of attachments, but execution shall be stayed against any garnishee, who states that he is indebted, or will be indebted at a future day to the defendant till the claim of the plaintiff or such garnishee's debt to the defendant shall become due, and the goods condemned shall be sold on credit till the plaintiff's claim shall be payable. The officer selling such goods shall take bond and good security from the purchaser, and assign the same to the plaintiff to the amount of his debt, interest and costs; and where the amount of sales exceeds such debt, &c. shall take a bond with security for the surplus and assign it to the defendant: Provided that no more of the goods shall be sold than sufficient to pay the debt, interest and costs, except where the property cannot be divided; in such cases, the officer shall have commissions only on the amount of the plaintiff's demand, which shall be included in the bond or bonds: Provided also, that such attachments shall be repleviable as other attachments now are. Where such debts shall be less than 10 dollars or 400 lbs. of tobacco, an attachment may be obtained as aforesaid, returnable before any magistrate of the county or corporation, who may grant such judgment, direct such sale & stay execution as aforesaid.

Whenever the plaintiff in any attachment shall allege that any garnishee hath not discovered the true amount of the debts due from him to the defendant, or what goods of the defendant are in his hands, the court shall direct a jury to be impanelled immediately, without pleadings (unless good cause for a continuance be shewn by either party) to enquire into the true amount due from the garnishee to the defendant, and what goods of the defendant are in his hands. If the verdict be against the garnishee, the court shall give judgment as if he had confessed the facts found by the jury, and if the jury find in his favour he shall recover his costs against the plaintiff. When the goods taken by virtue of any attachment shall be claimed by any person other than such debtor, the court shall immediately (unless good cause shall be shewn by either party for a continuance) direct a jury to be impanelled to enquire into the right of property; and where the jury shall find for the claimant he shall recover his costs, so where the jury find for the plaintiff in the attachment, such plaintiff shall recover his costs. In all cases of attachments the defendant may make defence, and any other person claiming the property attached may interplead, without giving bail, provided that the property attached shall thereby be replevied.

(To be continued.)

CONGRESS  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES.  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
Tuesday, Feb. 4.  
The speaker laid before the house a letter from the governor of Orleans, covering a petition from the regents of the university of that territory, praying a donation of lands.  
Referred to the committee on the public lands.  
Mr. Gregg called for the order of the day on a resolution offered by him to repeal so much of

an act as authorizes the appropriation of land to the Yazoo claimants.  
Mr. Smith moved to postpone the consideration of this resolution to Monday week, the mean time the national business might be transacted, undisturbed by the irritation which his subject generally gave rise to.  
Mr. Alden declared himself in favor of a compromise by commissioners. If this course should be disagreed to, he would have no objection to agree to the resolution offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.  
Mr. Gregg trusted the motion for postponement would not prevail. The resolution had been submitted very early in the session. The mover had waved calling it up to this day, the national business might be first attended to. In this business the house had progressed to a point, at which it appeared convenient to take up the resolution. Information had been acquired, which would not probably be required for some days. In the interim a decision might be had on the resolution. The subject had been so long before the house, and had been so often discussed, that there did not appear to be occasion for much debate, nor did he think the resolution alluded to by his colleague, would take place. He hoped, if the subject was voted upon, the discussion would be conducted with that prudence and temper that were essential to the discovery of truth.  
The motion was agreed to—Ayes 65.  
The House went into committee of the whole. Mr. Vanuim in the chair, on the bill respecting bonds given by marshals.  
After attending the same the committee rose, and he house ordered the bill to a third reading.  
On the motion of Mr. Sloan the house went into a committee of the whole on the bill imposing a duty on slaves imported into the United States—Mr. J. B. C. Smith in the chair.  
A variety of motions were made amendments of the bill, which will be given in a more detailed view of the proceedings. We shall attempt confine ourselves to a concise notice of the most material.  
A motion was made by Mr. Gregg, requiring the duty to be paid at the time of entry, was agreed to—Ayes 54—Noes 24.  
Mr. J. Randolph moved, with the view of getting rid of the business, that the committee should rise.  
The motion supported by Messrs. J. Randolph and Holland, and opposed by Messrs. Smith, Fisk, Sloan and Southward; and disagreed to—Ayes 42; Noes 61.  
Mr. Bidwell moved an amendment limiting the imposition of the duty to the 1st day of January 1808.  
Mr. Sloan spoke against the amendment which was agreed to—Ayes 55; Noes 27.  
Mr. Bidwell then offered a new section prohibiting the importation of slaves into the United States after the 1st day of January, 1808.  
Mr. Bidwell supported, and Messrs. Clay and Band opposed this section, which was disagreed to—Ayes 17.  
Mr. D. R. Williams proposed a new section prohibiting the introduction, after the passage of this act, into the territories of the United States, of slaves hereafter imported into the United States.  
After a short debate on this motion, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.  
Mr. J. Randolph opposed leave being given them to sit again; and Messrs. Jackson and Smith supported it; when the question was taken at a late hour, and leave given—Ayes 73.  
In Senate of the United States.  
February 5.  
Gen. Smith of Maryland, from the committee to whom was referred on the 13th of January last, that part of the president's message which relates to the regulations of our commerce on the high seas, and informs us of the new principles assumed by the British courts of admiralty, as a pretext for the condemnation of our vessels in their prize courts, respectfully reports for the consideration of the senate, the following resolutions:  
1. Resolved, That the capture and condemnation, under the orders of the British government, and adjudication of their courts of admiralty, of American vessels and their cargoes, on the pretext of their being employed in a trade with the enemies of Great Britain, prohibited in time of peace, is an unprovoked aggression upon the property of the United States, a violation of their neutral rights, and an encroachment upon their national independence.  
2. Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to demand and insist upon the restoration of the property of their citizens, captured and condemned on the pretext of its being employed in a trade with the enemies of Great Britain, prohibited in time of peace; and upon the indemnification of such American citizens, for their losses and damages sustained by their captures and condemnations; and to enter into such arrangements with the British government, on this and all other differences subsisting between the two nations (and particularly respecting the imprisonment of American seamen) as may be consistent with the honor and interests of the

United States, and manifest desire to obtain for themselves citizens by amicable negotiation to which they are entitled.  
3. Resolved, That it is expedient by law the importation of States, of any of the following or merchandise, being the produce or manufactures of the Kingdom of Great Britain and its dependencies thereof, that is to say, linens, hats, nails, looking-glasses, hard wares, slate, salt, shoes, ribbons, silks, and plushes. The said prohibition shall be made between the States, on the differences between them, and to continue until arrangements shall be agreed to.  
And the report was read and lie for consideration.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, February 6.  
Mr. T. M. Randolph reported moving the limitation of the franchise to the Mississippi territory, empowering the legislature there the number of representatives to be given by a given rate of electors, which was referred to the committee of the whole house on next.  
Mr. Clark moved the following resolution, which was agreed to.  
Resolved, That the secretary be requested to inform this house of the number of the service of the captive crew of the *Delphia*, by the Danish consuls.  
Mr. Crowninshield observed that he had on the third inst. a statement of the imports from Great Britain to the United States for the two last years. It was a statement which would not be able to make it for the years 1805 and 1806. Mr. C. said he had been on this subject was before the house received a statement for the Great Britain seizes our ships colonial produce, under the did not enjoy the colonial trade period of peace. Whether will be decided by the statement to obtain, as the year 1806 of peace.  
Mr. C. concluded by moving directing the secretary to lay before the house a list of exports and imports for the year was directed on the the the furnished for the last two years.  
The House immediately adopted resolution and agreed to it.  
Mr. J. Clay The gentleman from Massachusetts having laid on the table, arising out of the present our foreign relations, and as one on which I think there is much deliberation before we which too many views cannot take the liberty of submitting resolutions which I have drawn which I ask the attention of the present state of our relations to foreign powers, it appears to me of commercial regulation yet firm, one which can be permanent effect without much to ourselves, will be more than any temporary expedient disposed to adopt such a system looked upon by foreign nations which we are likely to persevere will consider its probable effect peace upon their colonial possessions they may be induced to enter new regulations opening to us their colonies. The distinction to be made between a war trade the only pretext upon which the vexatious and depredation on American commerce. It is a favorable moment for the such a plan.  
At this time the ports of the powers are open, and the effects which I am about to not have an immediate distress upon the West Indies. If they are taken, the powers of Europe unless they admit our ships colonial ports in time of peace between their colonies and us by a system which will be injurious to ourselves. I think that a permanent system, will be more likely to induce



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United States, and manifest their earnest desire to obtain for themselves and their citizens by amicable negotiation, that justice to which they are entitled.  
Resolved, That it is expedient to prohibit by law the importation into the U. States, of any of the following goods, wares or merchandise, being the growth, produce or manufactures of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or the dependencies thereof, that is to say; wool, cloths, linens, hats, nails, looking glasses, iron, hardware, slate, salt, coal, boots, shoes, ribbons, silks, and plated and glass wares. The said prohibition to commence from the day of unless previously thereto, equitable arrangements shall be made between the two governments, on the differences subsisting between them; and to continue until such arrangements shall be agreed upon and settled.  
And the report was read and ordered to lie for consideration.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, February 5.  
Mr. T. M. Randolph reported a bill removing the limitation of the right of suffrage in the Mississippi territory, and empowering the legislature thereof to increase the number of representatives in the general assembly by a given ratio to that of electors, which was referred to a committee of the whole house on Wednesday next.  
Mr. Clark moved the following resolution which was agreed to.  
Resolved, That the secretary of the navy be requested to inform this house of the nature and extent of the services rendered to the captive crew of the frigate Philadelphia, by the Danish consul of Tripoli.  
Mr. Crowninshield observed that the house had on the third inst. directed the secretary of the treasury to lay before them a statement of the imports and exports, from Great Britain to the United States for the two last years. It was probable the secretary would not be able to furnish a statement for the year 1805, but that he could make it for the years 1803 and 1804.  
Mr. C. said he had been anxious when this subject was before the house, to have received a statement for the year 1802. Great Britain seizes our ships loaded with colonial produce, under the idea that we did not enjoy the colonial trade during a period of peace. Whether this is a fact will be decided by the statement he wished to obtain, as the year 1802 was a period of peace.  
Mr. C. concluded by moving a resolution directing the secretary of the treasury to lay before the house a like statement of exports and imports for the year 1802, as was directed on the third inst. to be furnished for the last two years.  
The house immediately considered the resolution and agreed to it.  
Mr. J. Clay. The gentleman from Massachusetts having laid on the table a resolution, arising out of the present state of our foreign relations, and as that subject is one on which I think there cannot be too much deliberation before we act, or of which too many views cannot be taken, I take the liberty of submitting some resolutions which I have drawn up and to which I ask the attention of the house. In the present state of our relations with foreign powers, it appears to me that a system of commercial regulations mild and yet firm, one which can be carried into permanent effect without much inconvenience to ourselves, will be more effectual than any temporary expedients. If we are disposed to adopt such a system it will be looked upon by foreign nations as one in which we are likely to persevere. They will consider its probable effects in time of peace upon their colonial possessions, and they may be induced to enter into permanent regulations opening to us a trade with their colonies. The distinction attempted to be made between a war trade and an accustomed trade will be destroyed, and with it the only pretext upon which are founded the vexatious and depredations committed on American commerce. The present is a favorable moment for the adoption of such a plan.  
At this time the ports of the belligerent powers are open, and the effect of the measures which I am about to propose, will not have an immediate distressing effect upon the West Indies. If these measures are taken, the powers of Europe will find that unless they admit our ships into their colonial ports in time of peace the trade between their colonies and us will be cut off by a system which will be but slightly injurious to ourselves. I think, I repeat it, that a permanent system, mild but firm, will be more likely to induce Great Britain

in particular to recede from the unjust pretensions she has set up, than more violent and extreme measures, which from the very nature, and their injurious consequences, to ourselves must be necessarily temporary.  
Mr. J. Clay concluded with offering the following resolutions:  
Resolved, That after the day of next, no trade or intercourse, in any ship or vessel owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of any foreign government, shall be permitted by the U. S. or their territories, and any port or place in the colonies or dominions of any European power, which trade or intercourse is not permanently permitted by the laws or regulations of such European power, to be carried on in ships or vessels of the United States.  
Resolved, That after the day of aforesaid, no goods, wares or merchandise, shall be imported into the United States or their territories, in any ship or vessel owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of any foreign government, to any port or place in the colonies or dominions of any European power, the importation of which into such port or place, in ships or vessels of the U. States is not permanently permitted by the laws or regulations of such European power.  
Resolved, That after the day of aforesaid, no goods, wares or merchandise, shall be imported into the United States or their territories, in any ship or vessel owned in whole or in part, by any citizen or subject of any foreign government, from any port or place in the colonies or dominions of any European power, the exportation of which, from such port or place, in ships or vessels of the U. States is not permanently permitted by the laws or regulations of such European power.  
Resolved, That after the day of aforesaid, no goods, wares or merchandise shall be imported into the U. nited States or their territories, in any ship or vessel owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of any foreign government, excepting articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the colonies or dominions of such foreign government, unless such importation be expressly permitted by treaty between the United States and such foreign government, or unless during a war in which the U. States may be a party.  
The house immediately considered these resolutions, and referred them to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.  
Mr. Varnum observed that considerable light would be thrown on the extent to which colonial products were exported from the United States by a statement of the amount of the exports for which drawbacks were allowed. He, therefore, moved the following resolution:  
Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to lay before this House a statement of the amount of the revenue derived to the United States from merchandise, the growth, product, or manufacture of any foreign country, which have heretofore been imported into the United States and exported from the same during the three last years.  
This resolution was agreed to.  
The bill relating to bonds given by marshals was read a third time and passed.  
BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.  
Arrived, schooner Nymph, Gover, 21 days from Point Petre Guadalupe.  
Left there January 12, brig Rockingham, Darnell, Portsmouth, N. H. in 15 days; Brilliant, Massarat, Baltimore, 15th January; Mars, Pemberton, of New York, for St. Thomas, 11th January; Sea Flower, Weakham, Baltimore, arrived 8 days; Columbus, Walker, Boston, uncertain; Ceres, Foster, New York, 7 days; Amazon, Bounce, New York, 1st February; Ellen, Chase, 21 days; schooner Rewastico, Holden, Baltimore, 3 days; Mehitabile, Smith, New York; brig Rebecca, Rowan, Boston, 15 days. Passed a Dutch ships laying in Patuxent, bound up.  
Also, schooner Dorchester, Jacobs, 25 days from Surinam.  
Left brig Aurora, Knight, Boston, in 30 days; Joseph, Whettetsy, New York, 6 days; Apollo, Jemer, Boston, 30; Harriot, Stomer, Portland; Providence, Snow, New York; ship John, Wheaton, Providence, 1st March; schooner Fish Hawk, Cooke, Salem, 10 days; ship Pomona, Pince, Boston; this vessel was upset 20th November, in lat. 58, long. 84, and filled full of water, lost all her masts and bowsprit, and was 4 days without any kind of spars, sails or rigging, fell

in with her the 5th day, and took what we could get of her, and arrived with her the 29th of December at Surinam, in a very distressed situation; brig Ohio, Rust, New-York, 10 days; Betsy, Arnold, do, 20 days; Neptune, Wallace, do. 21st December.  
Also, Bremen ship Hanseatische, Otto, 49 days from Exmouth, (Eng.) Left there the 12th December, but brings no papers or any thing verbal.  
Also, scmr. Sally, Marvin, 86 days from Teneriffe. Left there, brig Edward and Charles, Pettunget, from Norfolk, and schr. Industry, Kennedy, of New York: spoke nothing on the passage. Saw a number of vessels in the bay bound up.  
Alexandria Daily Advertiser.  
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8.  
From the NEW-YORK MERCANTILE ADVERTISER, dated Feb. 4.  
The ship Nancy, from San Lucar, and the ship America, from Tonnigen, furnish no later printed accounts from the continent of Europe than have already appeared in the Mercantile Advertiser: but our consul in Spain handed Captain Sheffield the following statement in manuscript, which is in every material circumstance confirmed verbally by the captain of the vessel from Tonnigen:—  
“On the 13th of November the French army entered Vienna; the imperial Austrian court having retired to Brinn.”  
“On the 14th a body of the French army entered Presburg. The same day the Emperor Napoleon organized for Austria a new form of government, and appointed general Clarke to be governor in chief. Each of the conquered circles is placed under the direction of a superintendent, of which M. Darm, counsellor of state, is appointed superintendent general.”  
“The Russian army has offered to capitulate, on condition of being permitted to return home; and the same terms would be gladly accepted by Francis the Second.”  
“Several bodies of the French army were in pursuit of the Russians. The latter were rapidly retreating towards Brinn, and were committing in their progress murder and every species of havoc.”  
“General Klein was entering Bohemia.”  
“The kingdom of Hungary has offered to capitulate, and it is said her request will be complied with.”  
“Nearly 3000 pieces of brass cannon and 200,000 muskets have been taken at Vienna.”  
“Among the great number of prisoners made by the French army, were many French emigrants some of whom were in Italy during the last war with Bonaparte. The Emperor did not transfer them to the military tribunal, as is usual in such cases; but said to them ‘Ye have now no country left to emigrate to; return to your own, and emulate the glorious example of your countrymen.’”  
One of the United States frigates arrived at Cadiz on the 13th of December.  
Brinn is a strong town in Moravia, dependent on Bohemia, of which some say it is the capital. It is a place where the states meet, and is of great importance. It is situated at the confluence of the rivers Zwiswa and Szwart, 53 miles north from Vienna. The Castle of Spielberg, is its principal defence, and is situated on an eminence without the town.  
Presburg is the Capital of Hungary, where the Crown of that Kingdom is kept. It is seated on the Danube, 33 miles east of Vienna.  
A letter from a respectable gentleman at St. Croix, of the 31st January, received at New York, says, “We have nothing new here, except the recapture of the Cork fleet, and the taking of the Rochefort squadron, by admiral Sterling. Fifteen sail of them have arrived at Barbados.”  
Another letter, from the same to the same, dated the 10th of Jan. is silent upon the above subject.  
The captain of the Ceres heard nothing of the above intelligence previous to his sailing.  
It is pretty generally known in the city (New York) that the ship Leander which cleared out 8 or 10 days since for Jamaica was not in reality bound for Hayti. Having taken on board a very large quantity of naval stores, artillery and ammunition, a considerable number of artisans, and several military characters it was conceived by many that she was destined for some other quarter. From a correct source we learn that she is bound for a port in the Gulf of Mexico; probably New Orleans. The Dons in that quarter, as well as elsewhere, are very insolent.  
[N. Y. pap.]  
ASSIZE OF BREAD.  
The 3d. Loaf to weigh 14 ounces.  
JOHN LONGDEN, c. M.  
February 8.

Mrs. DAVEY's funeral sermon will be preached at the Presbyterian Meeting-House, to-morrow morning, by the Rev. Mr. Muir.  
February 8.

Mr. Davis intends to officiate in the City of Washington to-morrow, and respectfully informs his Congregation, that there will be no service at the Episcopal Church.  
February 8.

PUBLIC SALE.

PURSUANT to a deed of trust from S. W. EL Poston to the subscriber, will be exposed to sale, for ready money, at the Coffee-House, in the town of Alexandria, on the 22d day of November next, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, lying upon the north river of Caspe, here, in the county of Hampshire, containing 431 acres. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock in the day.  
James Keith.  
February 8. law 63

SHINGLING SLATE.

240 boxes best quality SHINGLING SLATE.  
1 CABLE 120 fathom, and 1 ANCHOR—for sale, on the subscribers' wharf.  
Rickets, Newton & Co.  
February 7. d 2w  
20 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Thursday night last negro JACK, 18 or 20 years of age, about 5 feet eight in height, short and well made, it is supposed he is gone towards Loudoun county, where he has a brother living in the German settlement. I purchased him about nine years ago of a Mr. Reuter, of Loudoun—he took with him a variety of good clothing, among which were, corduroy trousers jacket and trousers (new), one black velvet ditto, one blue cloth ditto, with red cape a good deal worn, grey coating and linen trousers, two fur hats white and black, about half worn. The above Reward will be paid for taking up said fellow so that I get him again, and all reasonable charges if brought home. All masters of vessels, &c. are forewarned from harbouring or carrying of said Negro. The above fellow is generally known, having been about the Vendue store for six years past, that a further description is thought needless.  
P. G. Marsteller.  
February 8. d

For SALE or to RENT.

I will Sell or Rent the following VALUABLE PROPERTY in Alexandria and its vicinity.  
20 Acres of Land, situated on the north side of the turnpike road leading to Little River, one mile from the corporation of Alexandria; about 14 acres are enclosed. There is on the premises a good dwelling house 24 feet by 18, two stories high, with a kitchen and cellar underneath, granary, stable, and cow house, with a good garden. The land is adapted for grain, corn, or small grain. This place may be well worth the attention of the gardener, butcher, tanner, or distiller; as there is a never-failing branch of water runs through the centre of the land and close to the dwelling: it is remarkable for good air and a healthy situation.  
A Lot of Land, on the south side of Duke Street, in West-End, not far from the Stone Bridge; containing three fourths of an acre, with the privilege of taking in part of the streets till called for. (now enclosed.) This lot corners on Duke and George streets, running back to Wolfe street. The improvements on said lot are a two story framed house, 24 feet by 18, kitchen 16 feet by 12, bake house 28 feet by 12, built with brick, stable hip roofed, capable of containing six horses, a double brick built necessary with a pigeon house on the top, all well finished and in good repair, with a pump of good water in the yard; back of the yard there is an excellent garden well pailed and in good cultivation; in short there is every convenience for a genteel family.  
I will sell my Right, on the lower end of Prince Street, in Alexandria, now occupied by Mr. John Limerick. For further particulars apply to the subscriber living at West-End.  
Michael O'Meara.  
January 25. 2w 1/2  
A NEW NOVEL.  
Just Published, by OTTOM and STEWART, and for Sale, at their Store.  
[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]  
Fleetwood;  
OR  
The NEW MAN OF FEELING.  
BY WILLIAM GUDWIN.  
September 18.



## Valuable Lands and Negroes, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desirous of disposing of his distant property, so as to bring his affairs more within his reach and management, offers for sale the following lands and negroes, at prices so reduced as to claim the attention of persons wishing to invest money in such property, viz.

CHATHAM, that elegant and highly improved seat on the banks of the Rappahannock River, directly opposite the town of Fredericksburg, containing about eleven hundred acres, four hundred of which are in wood, and valuable timber, the rest in cultivation, and pleasure grounds. The land in tillage is level, a considerable part of it has been highly manured, and the whole of it well adapted to the culture of grain, small grain, and Indian corn, as the crop now growing will attest. The house and offices are of brick, and on a large and handsome scale, with a garden in front containing four acres, laid off with taste and well planted with the choicest fruit trees, now in full bearing, and ornamented with fore trees and shrubs of almost every description.

There is on the estate adjoining the river, a grist-mill built of free stone, containing the modern machinery and two pairs of stones, one of them French Burrs. It commands a large country eastward, is well situated for merchant business, and has rented for five hundred dollars per annum exclusive of all the grain of the farm proper free, which is equal to three hundred dollars more. There are all necessary out houses, for either convenience or luxury, such as ice-house, spring-house, barn, stable, offices, &c. &c. With all these advantages and expensive improvements, this property is offered at a price which the lands alone ought to command. There are also some valuable fisheries, and quarries of free stone on this estate.

Also, a tract of land generally called Clark's, about two miles below Chatham, on the north bank of the Rappahannock river, and within view of the town of Fredericksburg, containing upwards of four hundred acres. About one hundred and twenty acres of this tract is Rappahannock river bottom in cultivation, and is well adapted to Indian corn, small grain, &c. the residue is in wood, surrounding a height, which furnishes a beautiful site for building.

Also, a tract of land in Stafford county, adjoining Stafford court house, containing upwards of twelve hundred acres. This is good farming land, and has several tenants on it.

Also, a tract of land in Westmoreland and Richmond counties, containing upwards of two thousand acres, on which there are also several tenants. These two last mentioned tracts of land will be sold in small tenements, or in entire tracts, as may best suit the wishes of purchasers.

Also, a tract of land called Boyd's Hole, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, on the banks of the Potomac, in King George county, on which there are a comfortable dwelling house, store and tobacco inspection warehouse. Few situations combine more advantages, it being an excellent stand for a store, ferry and tavern, the two first of which are at present kept there. The houses have lately been put in good repair, and the buildings alone will rent for three hundred dollars a year. The land is good in quality, and the situation abounds in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

Also, a valuable site for a Mill, with 50 acres of Land adjoining, in King George county, and not far distant from the last mentioned tract. There has been a mill here for many years which has lately gone to decay, the dam is substantial and entire, and the situation for a country mill not equalled in that neighborhood, commanding a very extensive custom; the land is covered with cedar, which alone renders it very valuable.

Also, several Lots and Houses in the town of Fredericksburg.

Likewise, about two hundred and thirty NEGROES, of different ages, sizes and description. A sale of them by families will be preferred; to effect this they will be offered at a reduced price. As a part of these Negroes are at present attached to the Chatham estate, the purchaser of that property may be accommodated with any number of them, as well as stock of every description.

Bank Stock of any of the Banks in Virginia, Maryland, or the district of Columbia, will be received in payment for any part of this property at a fair price; and bargains will be given, as the subscriber unable to attend to property so distant, is anxious to convert it into stock.

He will also rent a number of FARMS on his Ravensworth estate, containing from 2 to 400 acres each, on encouraging terms, to good farmers. They lay from eight to ten miles distant from Alexandria, George Town, and the City of Washington, and convenient to the turnpike road now building from Alexandria to the upper country.

William Fitzhugh.

October 10.

## A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, by COTTON and STEWART, and for Sale at their Store.

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]

Fleetwood:

OR

The NEW MAN OF FEELING.

By WILLIAM GODWIN.

September 18.

## VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Just received direct from the Patentees, and FOR SALE BY

JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.

DRUGGIST.

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and Stomach Bitters.

PREPARED BY  
THOMAS H. RAWSON,  
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Dysenteries, &c. They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superseded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Wintham) Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, bespeak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in Billious and Yellow Fevers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Billious Cholera, Colic, &c. They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superseded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families. Price 50 cents a box.

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 25 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills, or Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headachs, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysenteries, diarrhoeas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal use of my anti-bilious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle. Price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste.

For the purity in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from scorbutic gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservation of their teeth, it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivalled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir; Or Cough Drops.

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the lungs. Its merits stand unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few hand some Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms or cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 27.

2aw

## TO BE LET,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS.

## MOUNT-EAGLE.

The beautiful COUNTRY SEAT of the late Lord Fairfax—containing

ABOUT two hundred and twenty-nine and an half acres of Land, bounded on one side by Hunting Creek. Upon the premises there is every necessary convenience requisite for the accommodation of a genteel family, viz. Mansions, House, Kitchen, Laundry, Smoke House, Stable and Carriage House, a good Garden enclosed, &c. Possessing all the advantages of a most diversified and extensive prospect, healthiness of situation and proximity to Alexandria; it must be considered as one of the most desirable places of residence in this part of the country. Apply to William Herbert, Esq. of this town, or to the Subscriber near Patuxent iron-works, Prince George's county, Maryland.

John Carlyle Herbert.

January 16.

1aw

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers the plantation where he now lives on the head of Difficult Run, in Fairfax County, and about a mile and a half from Fairfax Court House, containing 125 acres, the plantation is in good repair as to fencing and buildings, an apple orchard of one hundred and fifty bearing apple trees with other fruit trees, about half the land is cleared, and the balance well timbered particularly with rail time etc. The terms will be made known by the subscriber on the premises, and the land shown to any person inclined to purchase.

Thomas Smith.

January 28.

law3\*

## PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, held in the city of Richmond, the 5th of October 1805.

THE Subscribers will expose to SALE to the highest bidder, on the first Monday in March next, being Prince William court day, at George William's Tavern, in the town of Dumfries at three o'clock, on a credit of six months; A TRACT or LAND in the said county of Prince William, distant from the town of Dumfries thereunto six miles, laying on the east side of the main mountain road, bounded thereby, and includes Powell's run. It is said to contain six hundred and eighty five acres, with several tenements thereon, and is a part of the tract of JOHN BERRYMAN, deceased, which was by him conveyed to RICHARD GRAMAM, and is now decreed to be sold to satisfy a Mortgage thereon, if the money be not paid by the twenty-fifth day of next month.

Alexander Henderson.

John Gibson.

John Linton.

Dumfries, November 21. (Dec. 28.) 1aw8w

## Twenty Dollars Reward.

WILL be given for apprehending and securing in jail, a young mulatto man slave, named ANDREW. He was hired by me last year to Mr. Joseph Thomas, who keeps the middle ferry opposite to Alexandria, and absconded from that place about the latter end of August last. He is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, luffy and well made, has short curled hair, and is frequently subject to have several large pimples in his face. He is reckoned to be a sensible fellow, of an easy agreeable address for a man in his low sphere of life. As he has not been heard of by me since his elopement, I suspect he has had the address to ship himself as a freeman on board some vessel either at Alexandria or Baltimore. Whoever takes him up and secures him in any jail, shall receive from me the above reward, as soon as due information thereof is given to me or to Doctor N. P. Canfield, at Port Tobacco.

G. B. Caufin.

Maryland, Charles County, } [Feb. 8.] 1aw

January 17.

## Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber (living in Loudon county, Virginia) about the 7th of October, 1805, a Negro Woman by the name of CHARLOTTE, a low and well set wench, about the age of 24 years, has large white and full eyes and very thick lips, with a mouth of vast capacity; but what I suppose to be the most remarkable, and by which she may be easily known, is a large bare place on the back part of her head. I deem it unnecessary to mention her clothing, as the length of time which she has been absent has given her an opportunity of changing them.

I will give the above reward to any person or persons, who will either deliver her to me, or confine her in any goal, so that I get her again, and all reasonable charges I will also pay.

Nicholas Grimes,

Near Mr. Wm. Hummer's Tavern.

January 27.

law3\*

## Boarding-House Opened.

By the Subscriber, in Prince-Street, In the house lately occupied by Thomas Patterson, between the dwelling house of Dr. Dick and Mr. Hodgkins's store—where a few genteel boarders may be accommodated—with or without lodging. Apply to

William King.

November 1.



## Dearborn's Patent Balance.

For weighing with ease, dispatch and precision, at half the cost, and used with half the labor of scales and weights—all sizes—for sale, by

JOHN G. LADD.

February 7.

## Alexandria Library Company.

THE Members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that an election will be held, at the Library, on Monday, 17th instant, between the hours of 1 and 6 in the afternoon, for a President and eleven Directors for the ensuing year.

James Kennedy, sen. Librarian, coadjutor

February 4.

## FOR SALE.

A PAIR of elegant, well matched and well broke, young CARRIAGE HORSES, equal to any on the continent. Also some hand some SADDLE HORSES. Apply at the Indian Queen Tavern, to

John Hodgkins.

February 7.

## TO BE SOLD,

## TWO TRACTS OF LAND.

ONE containing 163 acres—the other 26 acres; adjoining each other, and are from 3 to 4 miles from Alexandria, in the county of Fairfax and State of Virginia. The above land is bounded on the old Leesburg road, just above Captain Slacum's, and joins the lands of Benjamin Delany and Carlisle Whiting, and will be sold pursuant to a deed of trust given to the subscribers from a certain John Withers, to secure the payment of a debt due to Jonathan and Mahlon Schofield. The above lands will be offered at private sale until the 18th day of February, and if not sold by that day, they will be sold at the coffee house, in Alexandria, on the 21st day of February, at public auction, for cash; the sale to commence at three o'clock.

Andrew Schofield,

Thomas Cook.

February 4.

## TO RENT.

The Dwelling HOUSE at present occupied by William Sanford—The house is a commodious and handsomely situated, with every necessary out house, and has a handsome garden in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preston, or

Thomas Sanford.

October 25.

## Centreville Academy.

ON the 2d day of January next, an ACADEMY will be opened in this place for the reception of Students, under the direction of the Reverend Mr. SNYDER, assisted by one or more Ushers.

This Gentleman has conducted different Academies for the space of several years past, with great credit; his department is consonant to his station, and to the accomplishments of a scholar he adds the happy facility of exciting in his pupils the symptoms of literary genius, and to cultivate their mental improvements.

In this institution will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages; the English language grammatically; Geography, History, Rhetoric; the various branches of the Mathematics; Writing; Arithmetic and Book keeping.

There are few places in our country more advantageously situated for an institution of this nature, than this—Its situation is very elevated and the air salubrious; and in the centre of a remarkably healthy neighborhood; the necessities of life are cheap and may easily be procured. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the Students both in and out of school.

The terms of tuition will be for the Latin and Greek languages, including Geography, \$25 dollars; for the Mathematics 20 dollars; Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, 14 dollars per annum, paid quarterly in advance. A small contribution will be required from each pupil for the purchase of fire wood.

Centreville, Dec. 14.

## NOTICE.

TO those who are indebted to the subscriber on account of the concern of Powell and Denney, as well as Denney and Powell, that all who do not pay off their notes or accounts or give their bonds with security, on or before the first day of May next, their notes and accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney indifferently.

Mr. LEVEN POWELL, jun. of Middleburg is authorized to settle and receive the debts due on account of that concern, should any apply there-in preference to the subscriber in this place.

Edmund Denney.

January 30.

PRINTED DAILY

BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VI.]

## Public Sale On TUESDAY

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at

RUM

In hhds. and bis. French Brandy

Gin pipes and bis.

Whiskey and Apple Brandy in

Saga in hhds. tierces and bis.

Chocolate

White and brown Soap and

Mould and dip Candles

Raffine in kegs, boxes and jars

Figs in kegs and frails,

Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURN

&c. &c. Also,

A Variety of DRY C

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerse

Duffin, Plains, Kersleys, Neg

Serge, Blaticks, blue Friezes

Calimanco, Raffels, Yarn St

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Irish Linens, Silks do.

Onaburgs and Ticklenburgs,

Muslin and Muslin Handkerch

India Mullins and Table Cloth

Bandana Handkerchiefs,

Coloured Threads, Hats and

articles.

Philip G. M

Nov. 13.

## FOR SALE.

On moderate Terms

The SH

HET

Just arrived from

laying at Col. Ramsay's wharf.

may be seen and description of

known, on application to C. p

board or to

Ricketts, Newt

If said ship is not sold in ten d

he will be for freight or charter t

Europe.

R. N

January 1.

## A BARGAIN

For Sale or Re

A new Brick House on

just finished, and very convenient

only, with an excellent corner

Nellis, Korn & Wilmshire's. R

to

JAMES I

Also,

16 Lots of different sized

and Fayette streets. For Sale, or

rent forever. Apply as above.

February 5.

## HENRY K. MA

Has received, per Brig Equator,

New Castles, and offers 100 sal

ately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,

38 casks Patent Shot,

18 casks Ingot Lead and

36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

## WANTED TO PUR

A quantity of

CORN AND R

Apply to

WASHINGTON

At Colonel RAMSAY'S C

February 1.

20 Pipes very choice

Wine.

Imported in the Brig. Olive,

bolomew, and for sale by

December 25.

N. B. This Wine has lain a con

with West India.

John C

CASH, and the high